

## BERM AND TOWPATH

A Trip Up the Canal in a House

## A PLEASANT VACATION.

Some Picturesque Scenes Along the Route.

PROCURING SUPPLIES.



Antonio, the muleteer, the great gates slowly open, the mule straightens out the tow line and plods along, we are soon within the lock, the gates close, the water mmences to rush in and we are rapidly being lifted to the

AH-H00-0-0-0!

peak later. Our party is purely a pleasure early age.

At one place a countryman stopped us



houseboat with kitchen, nantry matresses for sleeping on and which are booked up to the wall in daytime so that they occupy the minimum of space, a con-venient dark room for photographic pur-poses and a commodious ice chest for other purposes tend to make our quarters comfortable and enjoyable.

The view from the canal during the disance from Georgetown to the Great Falls tion is unnecessary. The trip is rendered number of locks which occur between these its, some of them so near together that you are led to believe that the only way to enjoy the trip is to go on the tow-path and encourage the mule; but as all cannot leave the boat, it is left to those who remain en board to wonder at the amount of labor which has been expended in the building of this canal with its numerous locks. The Amphibious Mule.

There is one portion of this distance which will always awaken pleasant memories, and that is the locality known as wide water or log-wall level. Here the mule asserted his independence, and forsaking the beaten path, deliberately stepped into the canal and swam to the other side, closely followed by our faithful Antonio, who did after the mule, resolved to capture or hed expression of the mule as he clambered up the berm side of the canal, n he found that the width of the wide ers had not been sufficient to separate a from Antonio. Of course, the only thing under the circumstances was to rebridle, and the mule was slowly towed across the canal. The muleteer abandoned his wet suit for a dry one, and business was again resumed on the tow-path side of the canal.



such a character as to call for more than a passing glance by all who find themselves in this locality. It is one of the most picturesque spots on the Potomac, and it is to be greatly regretted that the falls are not to school and work and earn money, and then I could have my picture taken," continued the youth, much encouraged by the

Our first stopping place for the night was will photograph you in good style. I have made at Great Falls. We were warned by the natives of the plenitude of mosquitoes in this locality, and being warned proposed be prepared, so we purchased the last

will photograph you in good style. I have been looking for years for a chance of this kind, and I will only be too glad of this opportunity."

Of course the boy did not accommodate the

piece of mosquito netting to be found at the falls, and having done so felt secure; but it was an unnecessary precaution. The mos-quitoes scorned our society and never put in an appearance until the last night of our two weeks' trip, and by this time the mos-quito netting had been put so carefully away that it could not be found.

Getting Supplies. During our progress on the canal we found that we were obliged to replenish our pantry by purchases made from the inhabitants. We found out by experience that the master of transportation was the best judge of chickens, so a new duty was imposed



upon this official, and frequent visits were height of the level made to the farm houses along the canal. beyond. While in the At one farm house he was met by a female ock some mention of the personnel of our of uncertain age, somewhere among the certain fifties, who informed him that she There are four of us, not mentioning the came home. Who can say after this that eer or the mule, but of these we will our girls assume their prerogative at an

party; we are in search of health and pleasure and are hoping to escape from the tariff and the silver question. First in our party is the superintendent of motive power and master of transportation, also brevet inspector of lanterns and commissary; next comes the commodore, who is also first assistant cook; the admiral, who is also head scullion, and the chaplain, who is also chief cook.

The manner, "What, both of them?" inquired the chaplain, who is absent minded. "Oh, yes," replied the father, "both of them." and now the chaplain pretends that

ng place we found at night. Our boat was up between an abandoned warehouse and two sunken rotting canal boats. The canal seemed dismal and dreary, a gloomy rain commenced falling, and when daybreak came we found that solitude had so depressed the spirits of our vivacious mule that he had broken loose and departed. A eep gloom and loss of appetite attacked the whole party, and the master of trans-



appeared the form of our mouse-colored mule, proudly leading a procession com-posed of three mules and a canal boat, the owner of which berated us in language far more emphatic than parliamentary for leaving our vicious mule at large upon the

The Boy Who Has Fits. This article would not be complete without some passing mention of the boy who has fits. To tell just where he can be found would take away the pleasure of annot wait to remove his clothing, but sprang ticipation, but you will find him somewhere in after the mule, resolved to capture or between Georgetown and Monocacy basin, and when you find him and listen to his tale you will be astonished at his ingeruity and will regret that so much talent has been perverted. This juvenile phenome-non came on board our boat on one occasion and first tried his insinuating ways upon the commodore, who had met him before, and therefore did not desire to renew the acquantance; he then commenced to worm himself into the good graces of the admiral. "'m awful sorry I have fits," said the phenomenon, "cause I can't go to school. I wish I had some money, so I could have my pictures taken," drawled the incurable, with no answer from the admiral. "Do you know what is good for fits?" queried the youth "Yes," roulled the admiral "got off youth. "Yes," replied the admiral, "get off this boat as soon as you can." Nothing daunted the epileptic commenced upon the chaplain, who is one of the most patient of men, "I wish I could have my picture taken, 'cause my poor father is dead." "How long



has he been dead?" said the sympathetic chaplain. "About three years," replied the phenomenon. "Well," said the chaplain, "if he has been dead that long I don't see what interest he would take in your photograph." "I wish I didn't have fits so that I could go benefit might be derived by the many who would so enjoy the beautiful scenery that nature has been so lavish with in this lo-

chaplain. The boy is a professional beggar, long ago he passed the boundary that separated the amateur from the professional, and nothing but some of the heroic treatment that is sometimes dealt out in our Police Court to persons of this stamp will ever cure him of his epilepsy.

NEW CASH FOR OLD.

Redeeming Worn-out and Destroyed Huge Rocks Tower Above.

Above Pennifields the scenery changes, the long stretches of canal, with the even arches of overhanging trees, are left bewith its islands are seen, and often huge rocks rise on the berm side of the canal that afford fine outlooks upon the valley below; through the trees fine vistas of the Potomac, glistening in the low evening sun like burnished silver, afford sunset views which pen cannot describe or the camera retain with half their beauty. At Seneca we pass the stone quarries, which have not only furnished a great quantity of stone for the building and repairing of \$3,000 UNDER THE CARPET. the canal, but have also furnished a large supply of building stone for use in this and other large cities. Some good bass fishing is reported about Seneca, but the reports were of former days before the long drought had lowered the water in the river. Only occasionally



fishing, and we therefore were obliged to supply our table with "brilers" instead of the gamey, large-mouthed the gamey, large-mouthed black bass which inhabit the Potomac in high water. Carp are plentiful in the canal at many points above Great Falls and we often passed the solitary fisherman trying his luck for carp, but as carp at this season of the year are not palatable we did not consider them worth the trouble of catch-Cheap Supplies, but Dear Photo-

Before this we had been paying city prices for country produce. So this radical change gladdened the heart of our com-

the boys of this small settlement. The dignity with which he clothed himself was partly digested by a goat. But it did not dignity with which he clothed himsen was somewhat astonishing, when we remembered Antonio was still in knee pants.

"We ain't on no fishin' trip," he informed one of the village youths. "We're making

"Oh, yes," replied the father, "both of them," and now the chaplain pretends that he supposed that the matics were specimens of two separate editions of twins.

Our second day's trip carried us a little above Pennifield's lock, and a dreary resttures green in the direction of old Virginia and started down a by-path at a lively pace, the tow line parted company with the boat, all hands started in pursuit, and after a hard chase the mule was captured and

securely tied, the tow line mended, and the nocacy Basin, where we remained over night, a fine view of Sugar Loaf mounduct bridge and the junction of the Monoc

a point of view. An early start enabled us to reach Harper's Ferry for our stopping place for the mith night. From the Point of Rocks to Harper's Ferry frequent glimpses of the railroad are seen. In some places the rail-road runs so near the canal that when the ast express trains rushed by we invariatake a plunge into the canal below.



At an early hour of the evening we reach ed Harper's Ferry and made our boat fast for the night just above lock 33. We had occupied nearly five days in traveling sixty miles-not rapid transit, but enjoyable. York bank who sent in a lot of scraps of The happy meal time, the story telling after supper, the placid commodore smoking his after-supper pipe—all furnish pictures for contemplation which cannot be effaced. From our boat we can see the master of transportation engaged in argument with the keeper of lock 33. On the other side the endicular cliffs of Maryland Heights rise above us, a mass of shadow. The moon is rising. On the wall of the cliff, by the light of the moon, we see the outlines of a rocky face. The lights over the river at Harper's Ferry are dimmed by the rising moon. On the level below a canal boatman toots his horn for the opening of lock 33. We sit and gaze for a while at the heights above us, the river below, until conver tion lags, yawns become frequent and glad-ly we welcome healthful, restful sleep.

Ruffen—"Old fellow, you look blue. Are you on the wrong side of the market?" Tumbull—"Market nothing! I moved yesterday, the truckmen broke \$25 worth of the furniture, I lost a \$5 bill, the gas company held me up for double the usual deposit, and 've just been drawn on a jury."

A Natural Query.



Redeeming Worn-out and Destroyed returned to the owner. He was very indignant, and said that he was going to apply

hind, beautiful glimpses of the Potomac BILLS EATEN, BURNED AND BURIED

Money at the Treasury.

How \$260 in Good Notes Was ing begun. In those receptacles thousands of housewives all over the country deposit of \$150 as an equivalent for \$1 in specie. Sent to the Laundry.

SCWO HUNDRED

other day in a queer

the experts accom-

a few nights ago and took his wad of \$260 fire. If there is an express car on one of a few nights ago and took his wad of \$200 in good bank notes with him. He put them in the breast pocket of his nightshirt, considering that safer than beneath the pillow. Next morning he forgot all about the money. He went off to business, and his wife sent the robe de nuit to the laundry, together with other family washables. In the course of the day a thought of the cash fashed across the mind of the anonymous person aforesaid. He remarked, "Gosh!" and started for home.

After pausing a moment to storm and restored. The worst instance of the portable express safe are incinerated. Safes of this kind are not fire-proof. This happens almost every day, and incidentally a vast amount of paper cash is destroyed.

In such cases the safes are sent unopened to Washington. Here their contents are examined and the money they contain is identified and redeemed when practicable. Usually a part of it at all events can be restored. The worst instance of this sort.

ing and consoled ourselves with the fic-tion that we could catch them, but didn't want to.

and several dozen unassorted garments.

That part of the machinery which con-trolled the action of this particular cylinder one of many of the same kind-was stopped, and the robe de nuit was extracted. In

In this shape the money was received at the redemption division, with a letter explaining the accident. Its condition was At this point Antonio fraternized with quite as bad as that of a roll sent in some discourage the trained experts of the Treas-

termined. A scrap with a part of the

The Experts Are Women. It may be that the redemption division gets cheated once in awhile. The experts f going to the railroad bridge for are human and therefore fallible. But it must be precious seldom that a swindle to the counters, who are women. gets past them. They are responsible for every cent that goes through their hands, and if any sum is paid out without proper justification they are bound to make it good. Incidentally, they must be clever detectors of counterfeits. It is easily imag-ined that dishonest persons might partly deredemption, trusting to its defacement to conceal defects of engraving, &c. In fact, attempts of this sort have been made.

The circumstance that the experts referred to are of the gentler sex is a marked tribute to the cleverness and keen judg-ment of women. Through the hands of these ladies millions of dollars pass in the onesty in the office has ever occurred. That was the famous instance of the em-ploye who invented a scheme for making ten notes out of nine. This she would accomplish by an ingenious system of patchwork. operation without being suspected. Per-haps she might have gone on with it indefresist the temptation to make a display of her wealth. With such an income she could ell afford to keep a carriage, and she drove to the department and home again every day. She wore diamonds and fine subsidiary and dresses—in short, exhibited such gorgeous ness that the envy of her fellow clerks was xcited. Suspicion was aroused and an inestigation resulted in her arrest

on the wall of the treasurer's room is a \$500 bill composed of slices taken from nine different notes. This piece of work paper money awhile ago. He said that they represented \$200 which had been eaten by mice, but examination showed that the nt was at least \$1,000, if anything. But the fact was that the youth had picked up the scraps from the sweepings about the desks of the tellers. They were mostly corners that had been accidentally torn off

he weakened at that. Attempts at Frand. The experts well know the differences in is usually some symptom of fraud on the very face of the application. Something in the wording of the letter gives it away, or the amount of money forwarded does not with the statement made. Now and then it happens that a person, finding that then it happens that a capitale, tries another, with a different account of the loss incurred. But that does not do any good. False affidavits are rare, because the pen-alty for perjury is severe. Besides, they must always be accompanied by certific known standing. People sometimes claim that the pieces of a note, the middle part of which has been destroyed, represent several notes, but that does not pass. When the experts are satisfied that an application is of doubtful honesty they return the money remains with a refusal to redeem

ent. That was

to Congress for reimbursementhe last heard of the matter. Work of the Parlor Stoves. This is the season when burned money reaches the redemption division in large quantities. That is because the parlor stoves are being lighted, cold weather having begun. In those receptacles thousands their hoarded cash, considering them more Even if genuine, it has no money value. secure than banks, especially at this period of financial depression. Also it is supposed that the heating apparatus in the family "settin' room" is the last place in which a robber would be likely to look for cash. But, when chilly autumn days arrive a fire is wanted and the presence of the wad in the stove is forgotten. It serves as fuel, or perhaps undergoes a gradual reduction to a crisp in the even.

Such things often happen for the reason that all the members of a household have came into the redemption division of concealment. At all events, the money
the treasury the proaching cinders

shape. The sum in question was hardly more than a mass of paper pulp. To identify the bills composing it was almost impossible. However, bles, but it goes without saying that they cannot make anything out of material of plished the task after that sort. There are about 100 cases of this great deal of trouble. To them it was kind every fall. It is an ill wind that blows nothing new. They called it a "wash case." nobody any good, and what is lost in this Such cases occur, and are called to their at-tention at the rate of about one a week all Sam. Every dollar wiped on the rate of about one a week all same Every dollar wiped per out to street pocket of his striped pantaloons, to speak figuratively. To him collisions on the rall You see, the way it happened was this. A man, who shall be nameless, went to bed dents are almost invariably followed by

and started for home.

After pausing a moment to storm and swear, he made a dash for the laundry. Of course nobody had seen anything of his \$200. It was not to be expected. His night-shirt was already in the tub—a sort of revolving wooden cylinder, full of water, soap and saveral dozon unasserted expected. The worst instance of this sort on record was that of an express safe which went through fire and flame in a tunnel down in Kentucky. A passenger train and a freight train loaded with iron and coal tried to pass each other there on scope specimens of dust which had reneated. the same track. The experiment was not successful and there was a wreck, which burned, with the help of the coal for fuel, for thirty hours. In fact, the tunnel was Our third night out we tied up at Edward's Ferry, and a comfortable place we found it. Here supplies of a good quality can be obtained and at reasonable prices.

Defore this we had been paying of the following the breast pocket was the wad; but such a wad! As has been said, it was a mere mass of papier mache. Those of the bills which were in the best condition were split, the faces being separated from the backs.

The Maney Were the following that the following the faces being separated from the backs.

The Maney Were the following that the following that the following the faces being separated. In the being transformed into a furnace. Nobody could get near enough to put it out, even if sufficient water had been on hand; the iron from the freight train melted and flowed about in a molten condition. In the express car of the time being transformed into a furnace. Nobody could get near enough to put it out, even if sufficient water had been on hand; the iron from the freight train melted and flowed about in a molten condition. In the express car of the time being transformed into a furnace. Nobody could get near enough to put it out, even if sufficient water had been on hand; the iron from the freight train melted and flowed about in a molten condition. tained \$1,600 in paper money, besides a quantity of jewelry. The latter was of some use afterward as bullion, but only

\$700 of the \$1,600 in cash could be redeemed.

It took some mighty clever work to get that much out of the ashes. Money That Has Been Burled. A good deal of money is sent into the

given for the smallest fragment of a piece spoiled cash which requires the work of expaper money, if it is sufficient to show perts for its identification makes only a the denomination. In such cases, however, an affidavit is required certifying that the whole of the rest of the bill has been totally express. Some of them arrive by mail, and whole of the rest of the bill has been totally whole of the rest of the bill has been totally destroyed. But with bank notes it is requisite that the name of the bank shall be deviduals. All the paper money that passive that the paper money that passive th sig- ses through the treasury in the ordinary nature of one of the bank's officers will suf-fice for this purpose. good as new is rejected, in order that it may not go out into circulation again. Each package of notes sent in for redemption is receipted for in a register kept for that purpose. The parcels are then distributed

On receiving a package, the counter signs for it in the register book. She then carefully examines the contents, to see if they include any counterfeits. After sorting the bills by denominations and issues, she puts stroy false paper money and send it in for them up in packages of 100, canceling them thereupon by punching four holes through them all. Next she makes entry of the amounts due to the owners, after allowing for discrepancies, such as counterfeits "shorts" and "overs." Finally, each pack-age is cut in halves with a big machine knife. One-half is delivered to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury and the other half of the register of the treasury. In both offices the halves are recounted, and if the counts agree, the amount represented is credited to the account of the treasurer

of the United States.
All of these halved bills must be destroyso such thing had ever been thought of be- ed. So the national bank notes are put into fore, and for a considerable period she con-tinued to earn from \$20 to \$50 a day by the

Treasury building, where they are chopped up into fragments so small as to be of no haps she might have gone on with it indef-initely if it had not been shat she could not resist the temptation to make a distribution of the other paper money is conveyed in a vehicle built of chilled steel to the bureau of engraving and printing, where it is boiled in big vats with not water and alkalies until it is reduced to Subsidiary and Minor Coins.

There is a law which obliges the treasury

to redeem in lawful money the subsidiary and minor coins, when offered in quantities People try all sorts of plans for cheating the redemption division. Hung in a frame the redemption division. Hung in a frame \$10,000,000 or more worth of such lesser pieces of metal cash, which have lost so much of their value by abrasion that they for the reason that 50-cent pieces are not in nearly so great demand as quarters and dimes. Minor coins so defaced as not to be otherwise imperfect, but showing no ma rial loss of metal, are accepted and paid for. Not long ago a woman came into the cash room of the treasury and handed eighty-nine huge old-fashioned copper penfrom the bills. The applicant was asked to furnish an affidavit as to the loss, but Smith, the acting receiving teller. She said she wanted other money for them. Now, though the law does not oblige the govern-ment officers to redeem such coins in sums appearance which mark bills that have been torn, chewed, burned, washed and the pennies and gave her what she asked less than \$20, they usually grant such favors buried. When a claim is not honest they for. Then she said that she had changed can almost invariably tell off-hand. There her mind and wanted her pennies back When they were returned to her sh clared that one of them—a rare and val-uable penny of 1811 date—had disappeared. She made a big row, and carried the matsatisfaction, she succeeded in making it now being made in Congress to repeal the law compelling the redemption of minor

and subsidiary coins.

All sorts of queer letters come to the treasury. The other day a woman wrote, asking if it was true that three coins were missing from the department. She wanted to know what were their denominations and dates, and what reward was offered for their recovery. She said: "I have an ancient coin, and am in hopes it may be one of those lost." Whence she got this notion often as fifteen times. A romantic

That is to say, a lot of paper scraps alleged to represent that sum were sent in inclosed in a pasteboard box. With them came a letter from a man who stated that measure in the had put the money under a carpet for sare keeping. It was thus hidden for three days, and during that time was chewed up by mice to the extent described. Not one by mice to the extent described. Not one of the pleces was more than half an inch ler father or mother.

1.—If this,

2.—Why not this, and be logical?

That is to say, a lot of paper scraps alleged to represent that sum were sent in of silver. Her own family was not embarrassed by an accumulation of silver. Her own family was not embarrassed in that way. She wrote without their knowledge, to ask for a loan of 500 francs, with a request that in case her petition was not compiled vith her missive should not be returned. You see, she was anxious it should not fall into the hands of the pleces was more than half an inch ler father or mother.

Nobody knows how much of the old fractions of the property.

Stated that the treasury in Washington was scheded by an accumulation of silver. Her own family was not embarrassed by an accumulation of silver. Her own family was not embarrassed in that way. She wrote without their knowledge, to ask for a loan of 500 francs, with a request that in case her petition was not compiled the crusaders to Jerusalem and the decedent had \$1,520. He decedent had \$1,520 in the decedent had \$1,520. In the decedent had \$1,520. In the decedent had \$1,520. In the decedent had \$1,520 in the decedent had \$1,520 in the decedent had \$1,520 in the decedent had \$1,520. In the decedent had \$1,520 in the decedent had

mouse-eaten. Its appearance was as if several small notes had been taken together and torn up with the fingers as fine as possible. In all not more than \$20 could be comes into the treasury for redemption. A good deal of it is held by collectors, but the bulk of it is in the hands of individuals who preserve a few pieces of it for the sake of curiosity. It is exchangeable for lawful noney any time at Uncle Sam's counters.

The Continental Currency. The same is not true of the continental currency, which was never redeemable by the United States. By an act passed in August, 1790, it was receivable at the treas-The continental bills would have rapidly sunk by reason of the enormous quantity issued, even if they had not been weighted in any other manner, but not long after the appearance of the first issue the country was inundated with counterfeits, which hastened the depreciation. The counter feiting was not confined to individuals For the sake of embarrassing the young government the British authorities em barked in the business. Gen. Howe abetted those who were engaged in making and pushing these spurious issues into circula-tion. In the same paper which published British official documents and proclamations might be found advertisements like the following:

"Persons going into the colonies may be supplied with any number of counterfeited Congress notes for the price of the paper They are so nearly and exactly executed that there is no risk in getting them off, it being almost impossible to discover that they are not genuine. This has been proved by bills of a very large amount which have been proved by the processorial transfer and transf which have been successfully circulated."

WHAT THERE IS IN DUST.

Starch Grains and Other Things Which Few People Think of. "Oh, this dreadful dust! There is no getting rid of it. It is the bother of my life." So says the housewife. It never occurs to her to wonder what is this ever-accumulating dust of which she complains. Yet | bables. there are ever so many strange things to

be told about it. Of all the materials of which dust is comof this ingredient in the shape of oval and spherical grains. The dust found in coffins

scope specimens of dust which had penetrated the skulls of animals embalmed in the days of the Pharaohs. The samples revealed the same kind of grains of starch. Such grains are always in everybody's clothes and on the hands. Press your moistened finger upon a clean piece of giass, and on looking at the latter with a microscope you will discover several starch grains. Wash your hands a dozen times

and every repetition of the experiment will produce the same result. Where does all this starch come from? The answer is: From the food of mankind. Wheat, barley, rice, potatoes, etc., are largely composed of starch. Little grains of it are widely scattered by the winds, and being very light are held in suspension.

For the reason above mentioned much more starch is to be found in the dust of

the sea. From the sea water it was taken by an oyster to build the latter's shell. The shell, being thrown away, was trampled upon, powdered and dispersed by the breezes. Thus the particle whose story is here related was set affort in the control of the pupils. here related was set affoat in the atmosphere, to fall at length upon your library able and to afford a subject for speculation

As you walk down the street on the these breezy autumn days a cloud of dust is blown in your face, almost stiffing you. It is a mixture consisting largely of small fragments of sand. But, if you will take a pinch of it home and subject it to examination, you will find that it contains an ex-traordinary variety of other things, such as the broken fibers of plants, poller hairs, fibers of clothing and other fabrics, particles of lime and soot, the pulverized excreta of various domestic anim When a ray of sunlight streams into a

organisms. darkened room it reveals the finer dust particles which always fill the air, though ordinarily invisible to the eye. Dr. Prud-den, who has made a study of this subject, says that the particles in question consist nostly of fragments of vegetable and animal fibers, such as cotton and wool, and of an enormous variety of micro-organisms, lingly or in masses, such as bacteria and "motes in the sunbeam," respecting which so many poetic ideas have been expressed. Not a few of them are germs capable of producing diseases of various sorts if they happen to find lodgment in the human The authority above quoted says that

with every twenty breaths a human being inhales from 11 to 376 germs, together with a much thicker than in the comparatively pure country air. Such foreign particles it recommends an organized effort to imupper throat or swallowed, while a certain press upon the various municipal and state But to drive out all intrusive germs and particles nature has established a wonder-ful arrangement. The interior walls of the windpipe and bronchial tubes are lined with these cells stands on end and has a sort of beard of very small hairs at its extremity. This beard serves as a broom, with which the little cell is constantly sweeping night was done by a bank cierk. It did not deceive for a moment, because the pieces used differed in their tints, thus rendering the composite nature of the document evident. time after death has arrived, being th Floating about the body with the blood readily identified, or punched or clipped, are not redeemed. Pieces bent and twisted, or on their own hook. In the lungs they are found in great numbers. When they come across any disease germ or other foreign particle, they eat it up or carry it away to some place where it cannot do any harm. Thus they serve the purpose of scavengers. Infortunately, so many wicked germs are floating about in the dust that occasionally they make their way into the system of a healthy person and cause trouble. Most dreadful of all such micro-organisms is the bacillus of consumption, which breeds in the human lungs and destroys them. Cholera has been exciting much dismay of late, but it is a complaint of trifling importance compared with consumption. In Europe 3,000 persons die every day of consumption, while in the United States the same disease kills 100,000 people a year. If you want to get a notion of the prevalence of germs in the air, set a glass of fresh water on the mantelpiece and there for three or four days. At the end of seum which looks like a layer of dust. scope, will be found to be a mass of living days in peace and happiness. It was said micro-organisms.

scopic animals, such as the rotifers. These little creatures may be dried for an indefinite period, but will come to life again when moistened. It is said that individuals have been desiccated and revived again as An instance in point occurred not very long ago. Three thousand dollars was forwarded to the department in a lump. That is to say, a lot of paper scraps alleged to represent that sum were sent in seriously embarrassed by an accumulation of the code of Justinian and the reformed gambler made and the story of a rotifer which, having seen something of life in a gutter at ancient Memphis, was blown as dust to Carthage, carried as dust to Rome, thence conveyed to Constantinople, was stated that the treasury in Washington was stated that the treasury in Washington was shaken from the Code of Justinian and the reformed gambler made and

## LET THE MOTHERS READ!

Nature's Remedy for Sickly, Ailing Infants is Lactated Food.



don't care what others think," said a great ob- cooked at high steam heat and made a "pre-diserver, speaking of his reputation.

On nothing are the mothers of Washington so with relish. It is retained in the stomach when

The praise of physicians and mothers, and. It has the qualities that nature intended for the stronger testimony yet, the thousands of homes all infant's diet. over the land, radiant with plump, hearty children, The twin babies of Mrs. T. H. Hickens, of Atlanposed the most interesting is starch. In who have been brought up on this purest and most tic Highlands, N. J., whose pictures are given nourshing of all infant diets, make lactated food above, were brought up entirely upon lactated and diligence.

> In these days of late summer and early fall when | nurse them at the breast. cholera infantum and diarrhoea bring even strong. At this season of the year an infant's stomac healthy children in two or three days to the verge when the little one has been fed upon cow's milk of the grave, the physicians order lactated food, or has been imperfectly nourished at the breast, of not only because it is the most nourishing, strength-

because it is absolutely pure.

It is the most perfect substitute there is for pure health and happiness. Try lactated food. It is mother's milk. Its basis is sugar of milk, and with nature's remedy for the ills of childhood. It is the it are combined the nutritive qualities of the three | best possible food.

TO MAKE SCHOOLBOYS SOLDIERS.

A Plan to Raise an Army of Country's Defenders.

A movement to enlist among the future turns of the registrar general, 226,522 Lunr-

How They Can Be Instructed. "A single instructor has been able to thus effectively drill fifteen hundred Latin and As you walk down the street on one of it could be possible to find members of the national guard who are willing to devote

officers of the regular army. The encampment is to be asked to pass "Resolved, That the members of the Grand Army of the Republic cordially in-dorse the language of Comrade Benjamin Harrison, addressed to the National Asso-ciation of Teachers, that 'the strength and defense of our institutions, not only in peace but in war, is to be found in the young of the land, who have received from the lips of patriotic teachers the story of the sacrifice which our fathers made to establish our civil constitutions, and which their sons had repeated on hundreds of battlefields. The organized army of the United States, even if we include the mi-litia of the states, is of magnificent proportions when put in contrast with the arr of the other great powers of the world. Our strength is not in these. It is in the

in time of peril.' Necessary Legal Steps.

"Resolved, That this twenty-seventh annual national encampment is of the opinion varying amount of inorganic matter. In a | that the Grand Army of the Republic takes town, of course, the micro-organisms are a deep interest in all efforts to provide for authorities the advisability of the adoption of a system by which scholars attending public and private schools, as well as the high schools and colleges, shall receive inindpipe and bronchial tubes are lined with struction in military matters, and to imsort of mosaic of tiny cells. Each of press upon the rising generations of the country the fact that as American citizens it is their high duty to bring to the defense of their country in its need the education which they may have received in this par-ticular in their youthful days.

"Resolved, That it is the recommendation of this national encampment that the

department commanders give especial at-tention to the accomplishment of this ob-ject through a staff officer, and that the posts in the various cities, towns and vil-lages, by committees, public meetings and other means, give their earnest co-operation and support in securing necessary legislative, municipal and school board action, as well as to obtain, where required, national aid by provision of arms, equipments and instructors."

Had Lost \$100,000 at One Faro Sitting. From the San Francisco Chronicle,

James P. Rynders, the fare king, never made much of a talk among the sports about being a rich man. He was one of things and very little talking. Consequently when he died in Oakland a few weeks ago not many of his friends knew whether he had gone to his grave a rich or a poor man. But they said that old Jim would man. But they said that old Jim would man?" said the pastor to him one day.

friends, and located himself in a quiet home in East Oakland, where he spent his last of him that he had no worry on account of his gambling days, for he had lost more money at the gambling table than he had ever won. In fact, he made the greatest loss in the state, dropping \$100,000 at one sitting at faro. That loss is a matter of history. But Jim Rynders did not die penniless. When he retired from the ring of chance he made a few legitimate speculations, and the reformed gambler made an

ley and James Larue filed in the Alamela superior court an inventory and appraise-

gested", palatable, nutritious food. Bables take it united as on the excellence of lactated food for other foods are rejected. It restores sickly, alling, fretful little ones to health and strength.

one of the most famous products of modern care food, which has saved the lives of thousands of little ones whose mothers have been unable to

has been fed upon some inferior food, is often weak not only because it is the most nourishing, strength-ening, readily digestible food for the baby, but also ment sufficient to keep up its strength. Lactated food should at once be given and the history of There is no secret whatever about it. It is simply | these cases, as told by physicians, where a change to lactated food is made, invariably shows a rapid re-

CUPID'S EXPENSIVE WORK.

Courtship, Marriage and Honey moon Cost \$35,000,000 Annually in Britain. Last year there were, according to the re-

digatily wan weak at attaining, when we commend at a constraining, when we commend at the control of the contro at a guinea in each case, and credit them to the jeweler again, we shall have an account of nearly \$5,000,000

Then come the railway companies. They must surely reap a golden harvest out of courting. With the inevitable trips and the traveling of separated sweethearts to see one another, we may safely strike an average of \$15 for each courtship, which will give us a round sum of \$750,000. But all these are only preliminaries. The greatest expenditure will come with the wedding day. There is the trousseau (more or less costly according to circumstances) for the bride, and at least a new suit for the bridegroom. It can be done cheaply enough, goodness knows, when bridal dresses are to be bought second-hand and top hats are to be bought second-nand and top hats are obtainable" on the hire system." But most folk like to "do" a wedding to the best of their ability, and in the upper and middle classes, at any rate, the tailor's share of the profit is a large one. Taking only the moderate sum of \$25 in each case will give us a total of nearly \$2,000,000. Then there are wedding cakes and marriage break-fasts. Reckon these expenses of social en-tertainment at only \$10 a head, and we get another half a million; 275,000 wedding fees, licenses and clergyman's charges will amount to above \$500,000, and as many half crowns to pew owners will tot up to \$150,000 more, while the livery stable man's bill, allowing only one carriage to every welding, will make \$300,000 more. Finishing up the honeymoon we shall find another tolable sum to be added to the costs of matri-mony. Here there will surely be diversity enough; every stage between the favorites of fortune who may flit luxuriantly through Europe for a year and the daily laborer whose idea of bliss is limited to a day of If we accept \$25 as a reasonable average of so many honeymoons we have a final sun of \$1,250,000 to carry on our account. Thus without speaking of furnishing and other courtship and the honeymoon, we shall be within the mark in saying that the annual marriage census of the united kingdom represents a total expenditure of \$35,000,000, a consideration which would certainly in dicate that marriage is by no means a ba

HE DOUBLED THE COLLECTIONS.

A Shrewd Scotchman Cornered the Small Coin Market to Eurich the

In a small town in the Midlands there is a rich congregation which is not characterized by lavish liberality.

Time after time the minister had vainly appealed to his people to contribute more generously to the funds of the church. The members would, indeed, give something, but it was nearly always the smallest silver coin of the realm that was placed on the plate A shrewd Scotchman who had recently was not long in noticing this state of affair and a remedy soon suggested itself to practical mind. "I'll tell you what," he said to one of the officials. "If you mak' me treasurer I'll engage to double the collections in three

evening I carefully picked oot the sma' coins and put them by. Noo, as there'sonly a limited number of threepenny pieces in a little place like this, and as I have maist of them at present under lock and key, the folk maun give saxpences at least instead

> The Situation. From the Detroit Tribune. .

See, that's the way the collections are

It was far away in the Bering sea, where the hours of the day are few and it is a long time between coaling stations. Upon a large cake of ice a family of sea was grouped.
"Mother," said the oldest girl, "may I go